



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

lain's pioneer work in the city of Birmingham and eloquent preaching of social reforms throughout the nation, as well as the amazing land acts bestowed upon Ireland by the Unionist party as bulwarks against home rule, and the foreign examples of state action, particularly in Germany. The last chapter affords a convenient guide to, and analysis of, the important social legislation enacted under Liberal auspices since 1906—legislation which will remain as a monument to the change of heart that overtook the British people just on the eve of the greatest crisis in their internal as well as external history, the Great War of 1914.

In all cases Mr. Perris has based his work on most eminent authorities; and he has produced, on the whole, an accurate and very readable book, which will prove to be a useful manual for courses in modern economic history. The book contains seven appendices, largely statistical in character, an up-to-date bibliography, and a convenient index.

CARLTON HAYES.

Columbia University.

#### NEW BOOKS

ANDRÉADÈS, A. *L'administration financière des Vénitiens dans les îles ioniennes*. (Athens: Hestia. 1914. Pp. 419; 351.)

BAASCH, E. *Die Handelskammer zu Hamburg. 1665-1915*. Three volumes. (Hamburg: Gräfe & Sillem. 1915. Pp. x, 738; vii, 838; viii, 966. 40 M.)

BARKER, J. E. *Modern Germany: her political and economic problems*. Fifth edition, revised to January, 1915. (London: Smith, Elder. 1915. Pp. 864. 7s. 6d.)

BARRON, C. W. *The audacious war*. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 1915. Pp. xiv, 192. \$1.)

Contains chapters on tariffs and commerce and the war causes, French finance, and English war finance.

BENETSCH, A. *Die volkswirtschaftliche Bedeutung der Torfmoore und Wasserkräfte, unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Luftstickstofffrage*. (Berlin: Siemenroth. 1914. Pp. v, 299. 5.50 M.)

BOWMAN and DODGE. *An English translation of Brunhes' "La Géographie Humaine"*. (New York: Rand, McNally. 1915.)

BUECHER, K. and SCHMIDT, B. *Frankfurter Amts- und Zunfturkunden bis zum Jahre 1612*. Two volumes. (Frankfurt a. M.: Joseph Baer. 1914.)

BURROWS, H. L. *English industry and trade. A reader for upper classes of primary schools and the middle forms of secondary schools*. (London: Black. 1915. 1s. 6d.)

CALMON, C. *Volkswirtschaftliche Betrachtungen über Belgien.* (Berlin: Verlag für Fachliteratur. 1915. Pp. 86. 1.80 M.)

DIETZ, A. A. *Mad rush for gold in frozen North.* (Los Angeles: Times-Mirror Prtg. House. 1914. Pp. 281, illus.)

FRAHNE, C. *Das Wirtschaftsleben Schwedens.* (Berlin: Ebering. 1914. Pp. 166. 4 M.)

GERBEL, M. *Die Entwicklung der Industrie Bosniens und der Herzegowina in den letzten 10 Jahren.* (Berlin: Verlag für Fachliteratur. 1914. Pp. 55. 2 M.)

KOEHLER, A. E., Jr. *New Mexico, the land of opportunity . . . official data on the resources and industries of New Mexico.* (Albuquerque: A. E. Koehler. 1915. Pp. 240, illus. \$1.)

LEVY, R. G. *Effets économiques de la mobilisation austro-hongroise.* (Paris: Alcan. 1914. Pp. 72. 1.50 fr.)

LIPSON, E. *An introduction to the economic history of England.* Vol. I. *The Middle Ages.* (London: Black. 1915. 7s. 6d.)

MARSH, H. P. *Rochester and its early canal days.* (Rochester: Democrat & Chronicle Print. 1914. Pp. 62. 25c.)

MICHEL, G. and KNAPP, C. *Kartographische Beiträge zur Wirtschaftsgeographie.* Number 3. Issued with the concurrence of numerous collaborators. (Bern: Geographischer Kartenverlag, Kümmerly & Frey. 1914. 7.50 fr.)

The general nature and purpose of the "Cartographic Documents of Economic Geography" already have been described in this REVIEW (June, 1914, pp. 372-373) in connection with numbers 1 and 2 of the series. The present number contains maps, with detached explanatory articles of considerable length, as follows: North Sea Fisheries, by Camille Vallaux; Cereals of France, by du Plessis de Grenédin; Industries of Switzerland, by Gaston Michel; Shipbuilding and its Relation to European Fleets, by Alwin Oppel; and Fleets and Maritime Traffic of Europe, by Alwin Oppel.

AVARD L. BISHOP.

MORT, F. *Commercial geography of the British Empire including British Isles.* (Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd. 1915. Pp. 250.)

OLPHE-GALLIARD, G. *La force motrice au point de vue économique et social.* (Paris: Giard & Brière. 1915. 8 fr.)

PALMER, H. R. *The Rhode Island hospital trust company; its history, resources and relations with Brown University.* (Providence: H. R. Palmer. 1914.)

RAJNIK, B. *Die wirtschaftspolitischen Beziehungen zwischen Oesterreich und Ungarn und die internationalen Interessen.* (Munich: Duncker & Humblot. 1914. Pp. iii, 88. 2.50 M.)

RAPPARD, W. E. *La révolution industrielle et les origines de la protection légale du travail en Suisse.* (Bern: Stämpfli. 7 fr.)

ROEMER, H. *Die Baumwollspinnerei in Schlesien bis zum preussischen Zollgesetz von 1818.* (Breslau: Ferdinand Hirt. Pp. vi, 83. 2.25 M.)

ROTHAUG, J. G. and THOMAS, F. *Wirtschaftskarte der Sudetenländer.* (Vienna: Freytag & Berndt. 1914. 21 M.)

SINTENIS, G. *Die finanz- und wirtschaftspolitischen Kriegsgesetze 1914.* (Mannheim: Bensheimer. 1914. Pp. 174. 22 M.)

VIVIAN, E. C. *Peru: physical features, natural resources, means of communication, manufactures and industrial development.* (New York: D. Appleton. 1914. Pp. vii, 235. \$1.50.)

WICKWARE, F. G., editor. *The American year book, a record of events and progress. 1914 edition.* (New York: Appleton. 1915. Pp. xviii, 862. \$3.)

WITHERS, H. *War and Lombard Street.* (New York: Dutton. 1915. \$1.25.)

*A list of geographical atlases in the United States Library of Congress; with bibliographical notes.* Vol. 3. *Titles 3266-4087.* (Washington: Gov. Pr. Off. 1915. \$1.25.)

*Year book of British Columbia.* (Victoria, B.C.: The King's Printer. 1914. Pp. 405.)

Year book of 1911 brought down to date by supplements.

*Die Wasserkräfte des Berg- und Hügellandes in Preussen und Benachbarten Staatsgebieten.* (Berlin: Mittler. Pp. 275. 15 M.)

### Agriculture, Mining, Forestry, and Fisheries

*Economic Notes on English Agricultural Wages.* By REGINALD LENNARD. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1914. Pp. ix, 154. \$1.40.)

This work is not an exhaustive treatise, is not based primarily on statistics, but is rather an essay, containing sufficient facts to warrant the observations made.

The primary inquiry is divided into two parts. First, is agricultural labor cheaper or dearer to the employer than other labor to its employers? Second, do some groups of agricultural laborers sell their labor less advantageously than do other groups? The author finds an affirmative answer to each of these questions. Agricultural laborers are underpaid as compared with other laborers, indeed they are so seriously underpaid as to be unable to maintain a suitable standard of life. Probably a considerable part of them are underfed during a great portion of their lives. Why do they not move to other lines of employment? Because, for reasons stated quite clearly, agricultural labor is particularly